

# Milestones in the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program



## 2002

### March

Final Environmental Impact Statement issued for Colorado.

### May

Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement published.

### June

Citizens' Advisory Commission (CAC) Working Groups established in Colorado.

### July

Department of Defense selects neutralization followed by biotreatment as the official destruction method for the Colorado stockpile.

### September

The Bechtel Pueblo Team is awarded a contract to design, construct, pilot test, operate and close the Pueblo pilot disposal plant.

### October

Public Law 107-248 assigns ACWA responsibility for destruction of the chemical weapons stored in Kentucky and Colorado if alternative technologies are chosen.

### November

Department of Defense designates neutralization followed by supercritical water oxidation as the agency-preferred alternative to destroy the Kentucky stockpile.

### December

Final Environmental Impact Statement issued for Kentucky.

## 2003

### February

Department of Defense approves neutralization followed by supercritical water oxidation as the official destruction method for the Kentucky chemical weapons stockpile.

### June

ACWA name changed to Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives to reflect change from assessment program to implementation program.

### June

Bechtel Parsons Blue Grass Team is awarded contract to design, build, operate and close the Blue Grass pilot disposal plant.

### October

Chemical Destruction Community Advisory Board established in Kentucky as a working group of the Kentucky CAC.



## 2004

### July

Initial Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant design completed.

### July/August

Phase I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit is issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Certificate of Designation is issued by Pueblo County. Site civil work can begin.

### September

Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant Groundbreaking Open House is held to celebrate Stage One construction and honor thousands of former and current employees of the Pueblo Chemical Depot. Design of processing facilities is suspended while cost reduction measures are evaluated.

## 2005

### January

Department of Defense (DoD) directs Program Manager, Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (PMACWA) to redesign Pueblo and Blue Grass projects to better balance cost and schedule objectives.

### July

PMACWA presents design options to senior DoD officials who authorize the resumption of design work.

## 2006

### April

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld notifies Congress that the United States will be unable to meet the extended Chemical Weapons Convention deadline of April 29, 2012. Community members participate in an independent assessment of the off site shipment of agent hydrolysate conducted by Noblis.

### August

Defense Acquisition Board reviews ACWA program and determines that cost increases require review and certification under provisions of the Nunn-McCurdy resolution.

### October

Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant conducts groundbreaking ceremonies.

## 2007

### January

DoD formally certifies ACWA program to Congress under the provisions of Nunn-McCurdy.

### February

Colorado CAC provides formal recommendation to PM ACWA that agent hydrolysate be treated on site rather than shipped elsewhere for treatment at a commercial facility.

### April

Kevin J. Flamm is named acting program manager. Formal Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) for the ACWA program is approved by DoD with a total program life-cycle cost of approximately \$8 billion.

